The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868. NO. 190.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

ALL COME TO

CREECH'S!!!

SECOND GRAND OPENING OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY SECOND STOCK of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

My stock is **LARGE** and **COMPLETE**, and bought since the decline, and I am happy to say to my friends and customers that I can, and will, sell them Goods CHEAPER than they have bought them since the war.

Keep it Before the People,

That no House in the City can or will sell Goods cheaper than I will.

My House is a five House, and I do a **LIVE BUSINESS.**

COME TO CREECH'S

To buy your Goods.

I buy NEW Goods and GOOD STYLES, and will sell them at PRICES to meet the hard times.

Just received,

40 Cases Boots and Shoes,

And will be sold at prices to suit you.

Don't Forget to Come to Creech's

Before you buy your Goods. I will treat you right.

A. CREECH,

R. SMITH'S corner, Fayetteville St.

Nov. 28—97-tf

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S!

YOU MAY FIND

NEW GOODS

Just Received at LOW PRICES,

Our friends shall have Goods as cheap as they can be bought at any other House.

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN:

SUCH AS **PRINTS** AT 12½ TO 15;

An all DRESS GOODS in proportion.

A good stock of Goods for Boys and Men: N. C. CASSIMERES and JEANS &c.

At the old stand of

S. H. YOUNG.

Nov. 27—96-tf

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Just received, a lot of ROCK ISLAND CASSIMERES AND JEANS, (North Carolina manufacture.)

Also, a small lot PRINTS, 4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, WHITE FLANNEL, &c.

Aug. 31—21-tf S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED.

SENSE AND NONSENSE: by Brick Pomeroy, Editor La Crosse *Democrat*; in separate volumes, $1.50 each.

ECCE DEUS and ECCE DEUS HOMO, in separate volumes, $1.50 each.

BARCKLEY'S DIGEST, with the Constitution of the United States, and amendments thereto; to which are added Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice and the Standing Rules and Orders for conducting business in the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States. Price $2 50.

HISTORY OF THE RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC, by John Lothrop Motley, 3 volumes. 8vo sheep. Publisher's price $10 00

THE NEGRO: what is his Ethnological Status? Is he a descendant of Adam and Eve? by Ariel. Price 50 cents.

JAS. H. ENNISS, Bookseller,

March 12—tf Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE!!

PURSUANT TO AN AGREEMENT ENTERED into between THOMAS D. HOGG and SAMUEL ROWLAND, on the 24th day of January, 1867, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, a tract of land called FAIRY KNOWE, situated two miles from Raleigh, on the Newbern Road adjoining the lands of John W. P. Watson and Richard B. Haywood, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES

with all the houses, out houses, &c., for a farm.

TERMS CASH. For particulars, apply to FOWLE & BADGER.

R. C. BADGER, Agent

March 7, td for T. D. Hogg.

S. B. KAHNWEILER,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND BONNETS,

425 BROADWAY,

(BETWEEN CANAL AND HOWARD STS.)

NEW YORK.

March 12—1m

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FINE WHITE MEAL, CORN, FLOUR AND BYE.

W. H. JONES & CO.,

Feb. 25—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

In Store and for Sale low.

100 Choice Maryland hams

At TONNOFFSKI'S

Feb 3-150-tf

N. C. Herrings.

SOUND and good, at $5 per Bbl. Also, No. 1, Shore Mackerel.

Feb 13-150-tf W. H JONES & CO.

RECEIVED THIS DAY

500 lbs Family Lard in Kegs

TONNOFFSKI'S

Feb 3-150-tf

N. C. Walnuts.

25 BUSHELS from Western N. C. of superior flavor.

Feb 15-151-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Star's Snuff.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURchasers, by

March 13—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

HAND-SAWS, HAMMERS, Hatchets, Files and Rasps.

W. H. JONES & CO.

Feb, 25—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

BOOK STORES.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;

BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;

SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;

ALBUMS;

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

Turner's N. C. Almanac for 1868.

WE SHALL PUBLISH, in a few days, the SECOND EDITION of the above Almanac.

We have reduced the price to $5 per hundred, or $50 per thousand.

Send your orders to

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

Booksellers and Stationers,

Raleigh, Oct. 24—67-tf

JAMES H. ENNISS,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

(TURNER'S OLD STAND)

Raleigh, N. C.,

Will supply any order for any Book or Music, at Publisher's lowest cash prices.

Has the largest stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC etc., for sale in the State.

BLANK BOOK and BINDING done to order.

Dec. 31—123-tf

DRY GOODS.

Will be Sold Without Reserve!

AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

One of the finest now in the State, consisting, in part, of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS, FURS, CLOAKS, WOOLEN GOODS, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C. &C.

ALSO,

200 OVERCOATS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

75 FINE BLACK DRESS COATS.

150 ASSORTED BEAVER, TRICOT, AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS.

300 PAIRS ASSORTED PANTS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENTS AND BOYS HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description.

Traveling Bags, Valises and Trunks.

All of the above to be sold regardless of cost at

M. ROSENBAUM'S,

No. 16 Fayetteville St.

Jan 14-123-tf

GEO. SLOMAN, WITH M. ROSENBAUM, pays the highest price for FURS OF ALL KINDS.

Jan 14-123-tf

NEW ARRIVALS.

Goods as LOW as they can be found in this latitude,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,

No. 21 Fayetteville St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Senior of this firm has been selling Goods for the last twenty years, in this market and can say to our friends that, considering all things, he never had a

BETTER, NICER OR CHEAPER

STOCK OF GOODS

To offer them than they are now opening at their Store, No. 21 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

October 4, 1867—tf

On Consignment.

TO be sold low, for cash,

Shovels, Spades and Axes,

Trace Chains and Frying Pans

W. H. JONES & CO.

Feb 22-166-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

ALSO,

HAMMERS and Weeding Hoes, Horse-shoe Nails, Stew Pans.

W. H. JONES & CO.

Feb 22-166-tf Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

C. W. D. BUTCHINGS & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN LADIES', GENTS', BOYS' AND WAGON SADDLES,

Coach, Buggy, Cart and Wagon Harness,

BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES

and all other goods usually kept in a regular Saddlery establishment.

They will sell, a short time, for cash, at a small advance on cost, in order to reduce their heavy stock now on hand.

Citizens and strangers, visiting the City, who wish to purchase goods, will do well to look at our stock, 4th door North of Post Office and opposite Market Square, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb 7-154-tf

The Bankrupt Act.

We have been requested to publish the Bankrupt Law. This is impossible. It makes a respectable volume. In order, however, that our readers may understand it, and may therefore not be liable to be imposed upon by parties, who are indifferent to the interests of others, we have taken some pains to compile from several sources the following general principles of the Act, for the benefit of all who contemplate seeking its benefits. But first of all, we advise our friends not to determine hastily what they will do, until they have had the counsel of a respectable and intelligent Attorney, upon whom they can rely.

1. The manifest design of the Bankrupt Law is to benefit *honest*, but *unfortunate*, debtors, whose just liabilities are greater than they can pay.

2. To become a voluntary bankrupt under this Act, the debtor must owe at least $300, which, of course, he is not able to pay in full.

3. Petitioners under the Bankrupt Act are required to render a schedule of *all* their debts and liabilities, *of every kind and description whatever*, and also an *inventory of all their estate*, both real and personal, including all *property* and effects of which they are possessed, or in which they may have an interest, (though not in possession) in conformity with certain "Forms" prescribed in the "General Orders" of the Supreme Court of the United States. These schedules, verified by the oath of the petitioner before a District Court Judge, Register in Bankruptcy, or U. S. Commissioner, must accompany the petition, and, when filed, is the commencement of proceedings in Bankruptcy. If it should be found out, pending the proceedings at any time before the bankrupt is discharged, that he has, by any shift or subterfuge, made a false or partial schedule, this would be evidence of fraud and would defeat his discharge.

4. When the petition is by a firm or copartnership, a full set of schedules of the respective estates of the members of the firm should also be added.

5. When the petition is filed, the case is immediately referred to a Register, who examines the petition and schedules annexed thereto, and if they are correct in form, makes a certificate to that effect, to be filed with the Clerk, then adjudges the debtor a Bankrupt and issues a warrant to the messenger to summon all the creditors named in the petitioner's schedules to meet at the Register's office, at a certain time and place, to prove their claims and elect one or more Assignees to take charge of the Bankrupt's estate.

6. A creditor can, however, prove his claim at any time previous to the last dividend, which will generally be six months subsequent to the adjudication of Bankruptcy.

7. No creditor has any standing in a Bankrupt Court until he proves his claim.

8. Creditors have no right to compel the Bankrupt to answer questions concerning the disposal of property by him acquired subsequent to filing a petition in Bankruptcy. In other words the date of the filing of the petition by or against a debtor, is the date at which, if adjudication of bankruptcy follows, the old order of things passes away and a new leaf is turned over." On this point decisions have been variant. The safe rule appears to be, that the applicant in Bankruptcy has a perfect right to claim whatever he has made after his application, by his personal exertions, but any profits he may have made from investment or credit, may be liable to the claim of the receiver up to almost the period of his discharge.

9. The Bankrupt can apply to the Court at any time after the expiration of six months, and within one year from the adjudication, for the discharge in bankruptcy, and in case no assets come into the hands of the assignee, or no debts be proved against his estate, at any time after the expiration of sixty days.

10 As soon as an Assignee is elected or appointed, the Judge or Register will convey to him, by deed of assignment, all the bankrupt's property except what is exempted, viz: "Household and kitchen furniture and other necessaries not exceeding in value ($500) five hundred dollars; also his wearing apparel and that of his wife and children, and such other property not included in the foregoing as is exempt from levy and sale upon execution or other process by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt resides, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by State exemption laws in force in 1864." A safe Counsellor suggests, under this head, that the common impression that persons may become bankrupts and yet be allowed to retain their houses and lands, or other property of considerable value, is a great mistake. Under the Act, no honest Bankrupt in this State can have allotted to him, free from the operation of the Act, exceeding $700, besides the wearing apparel of himself and family. Bankrupts in this State are not entitled to homesteads under this Act.

11 It is the duty of the assignee, within twenty days after the assignment to him is made, to allot to the bankrupt such articles as are exempted, and file an inventory of the same with the value of each article so allotted, and creditors may make objections to the report of the Assignee at any time within twenty days after it is filed.

12. As to costs in bankruptcy proceedings, section 46 of the Bankrupt Act provides that the petitioner, before a warrant issues, shall deposit fifty dollars with the Register, or with the Clerk, to be delivered to the Register as a security for his fees. General order XXIX provides that the fees of the Register, Marshal and Clerk shall be prepaid or secured before they can be compelled to act. It is also provided by General order XXX, that where the debtor has no means, and can prove the fact to the satisfaction of the Court, upon application, an order will be made requiring all the costs in the case to be paid out of the fifty dollars deposited with the Register. If, however, there are assets, but not enough to pay the Messenger after deducting the Bankrupt's exempted property, so that nothing comes into the hands of the Assignee, the fees will have to be paid by the Bankrupt; but if the Assignee receives assets, the fees of the Messenger will be paid by him before any dividend is made among creditors

13 Some suppose that the Register is entitled to $50 fee. The fees of the Register, Messenger, Clerk, and costs of publication of notices in Bankruptcy, are fixed by law, and if they demand higher fees, they are liable, as in other cases of malfeasance in office. In ordinary cases of Bankruptcy, the fees may amount to $100. In some cases more, in some less—the costs depending on the amount of labor and litigation involved in each case.

14. Differences of opinion among Attorneys have existed in this State, as to the limit which the Act makes as to the time to make application in Bankruptcy. Some have supposed that no debtor will be permitted to apply for Bankruptcy after some early day in March, unless he is able to pay fifty per cent of his debts. We are assured that this is not the case. The law did not go into operation for the purposes for which it was enacted until June 1st, 1867. It gives twelve months from that time, to all honest debtors, whatever may be the extent of their indebtedness which they cannot pay, in which to present their applications. After the 1st of June next, every debtor must be able to pay fifty per cent of his indebtedness, in order to a successful application in bankruptcy, unless he first obtain the consent of a majority of his creditors.

EDUCATIONAL.

Kittrell's Springs Female College.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open the second Wednesday in February, 1868. The location is unsurpassed for health and accessibility.

During the past session, in a family of nearly two hundred, there has scarcely been a case of sickness. The health of many invalid young ladies has been thoroughly restored by the celebrated mineral water found here and they have prosecuted their studies with entire success.

We are immediately on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, within less than a half mile of Kittrell's Depot, and in telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.

Every facility to afforded for the most thorough and extensive education.

The Faculty is composed of five male Professors and seven lady Teachers.

Everything is new. Our musical instruments, including Piano Organ, Harp and Guitar are of the finest quality.

Special attention paid to thoroughness in the English Course.

Terms MODERATE and ACCOMMODATING.

The young ladies all worship in the College Chapel, and hence no extra charge is required. Millinery is in no demand at Kittrell's. Parents tell us that their daughters used them less here, in this respect, than even at home. Taking into consideration the items of dress and medical attendance, there is no cheaper school in the South. Besides, we are determined to accommodate our patrons as far as we can, as to time of payment, and to put female education within the reach of the people, in the present depressed condition of the country. OUR DAUGHTERS MUST BE EDUCATED.

For Catalogue, apply to

REV. C. R. RIDDICK, President,

Dec. 14—110-3m Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Best Blood Purifier in the WORLD.

DR. LAWRENCE'S

CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS,

FOR THE CURE OF

SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS,

SUCH AS

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES, ENLARGEMENT AND ULCERATION OF THE GLANDS, JOINTS, BONES, LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c.; RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS, SORE EYES, OLD SORES, DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, GENERAL BAD HEALTH,

AND ALL OTHER DISEASES CAUSED

By an Impure State of the Blood.

The following among many hundreds of our best citizens, testify to its *wonderful efficacy*.

Home Certificates from Physicians.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and RELIABLE Alterative, &c., and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.

A. D. MOORE, M. D.,
L. A. SMITH, M. D.,
J. H. WINSTEAD, M. D.
R. G. BARHAM, M. D.,
W. A. DUGGAN, M. D.,
E. BARNES, M. D.,
R. W. KING, M. D.,
S. WOODARD, M. D.
W. T. BREWER, M. D.

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.

T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

☞ The ROSADALIS thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

☞ IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and endorsed by the Leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D., CHEMIST,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

(Late of Wilson, North Carolina.)

PRICE, $1,50 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold WHOLESALE by all the principal WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, in all the large cities of the United States and British America, and retail by Druggists everywhere.

All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered. Address

DR. J. J. Lawrence,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,

29 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.

Jan 31-148-1y

WESTBROOK & CO.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

WESTBROOK NURSERIES,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand, during the planting season, a splendid lot of

CHOICE FRIUT TREES AND GRAPE VINES

which they offer very low, for cash, or good produce.

NURSERY STORE, on Washington street, where patrons will receive prompt attention, until the 1st of April.

Send stamp for Catalogue, and Wholesale Price List of Grape Vines.

Address,

WESTBROOK & CO.

Box 68, Greensboro, N. C.

Jan 27-148-3m

GEO. L. TONNOFFSKI,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

No. 31, FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

(NEAR TUCKER HALL.)

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of choice

Groceries, Confections, Fine Wines, Ales, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Liberal advances given. Commissions light.

Jan 29-148-tf

ALE! ALE!!—10 KEGS "COCKADE CITY," received this morning. A supply always on hand.

W. H JONES & CO.

Jan 25-142-tf

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LANDHOLDERS WHO WISH TO SELL

Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate

of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.

We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address

JNO. B. GRETTER,

General Agent,

Greensboro', N. C.

Or PHIL THIEM, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 31—72-tf

PHŒNIX MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDSON FESSENDEN, President. | JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to the people of North Carolina, the Agent invites their attention to the following statements:

1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. Its insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 50 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone, and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $300,000 of losses, and NEVER CONTESTED A CLAIM.
7. Its rates of insurance are as cheap as any Company doing a SAFE business.
8. IT WILL NOT INCUR AN UNDUE RISK.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured—which note, in case of death, is NEVER deducted from the face of the policy.
10. IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, which is the last report—showing how much of Assets each Company has to meet each dollar of Liability:

PHŒNIX MUTUAL	
ÆTNA	$1 74
BROOKLYN	1 37
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 12
EQUITABLE	1 65
MANHATTAN	1 24
	1 42

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States—its regulations with regard to residence and travel being almost unrestricted.

These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.

Principal Office, HARTFORD, CONN.

For further information, apply to the Travelling Agents, or to

WILLIAM H. BAGLEY,

General Agent for North Carolina,

Jan. 1—124-3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE

ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

☞ Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan or premium note is a lien or claim* on the policy in case of death after the second year. ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most

LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Its rates being lower than those of other Companies.

Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

WM. M. COLE, Secretary. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.

Information gladly furnished in detail, by

A. W. LAWRENCE,

General Agent for the State of North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 23—116-3m

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Arlington Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF VIRGINIA.

A VIRGINIA AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTION. ITS FUNDS ARE KEPT IN THE SOUTH. IT HAS MET WITH UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. ITS FORTUNES ARE ESTABLISHED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY.

The Company has capital and assets, against its liability, that will compare favorably with any Life Insurance Company on the continent, which is the true test of responsibility.

Its affairs are cautiously administered by selected Directors, of responsibility and business capacity.

It has established its claim to Southern Patronage.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

JOHN E. EDWARDS,

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MEDICAL EXAMINER,

CHARLES H. SMITH, M. D.

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J. E. Morton,	W. B. Isaacs,
R. H. Dibrell,	George L. Bidgood,
William H. Palmer,	Samuel M. Prince.

LEWIS C. HANES, Agt.

Jan 25-146-tf Lexington, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. G. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in Federal Courts, all the State Courts, and Courts of Bankruptcy.

Is prepared to collect claims in any portion of this State.

Refers to the Bank Officers and principal business men of this State.

Jan. 10—133-3m

DANIEL G. FOWLE. RICHARD C. BADGER.

FOWLE & BADGER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will practice in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the United States Circuit Court, the Superior Courts of Wake, Johnson, and Chatham Counties, and in the Courts of Bankruptcy.

Dec. 19—115-3m

WALTER CLARK,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HALIFAX, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Halifax and adjoining Counties. Also in the Federal Courts and Courts of Bankruptcy.

Jan 25-148-6m

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 3d Congressional District.

Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

July 12-24-tf

JOHN T. DEWEESE,

Attorney at Law and Register in Bankruptcy,

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS except the Bankrupt Court.

Office in the *Standard* building.

Raleigh, Dec. 20—115-3m

Snuff, Snuff.

A LARGE supply, in large and small bladders. Also, in papers and bottles, at manufacturer's prices.

Feb 13-153-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Choice Maryland Hams!

SOMETHING NICE—to-day receiving by

Jan 25-146-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS,

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE:)

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY

SAY VIA. R. & G. R. R!

WE inaugurated and are the *Great through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the five Thousand Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State four Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight

ROUTE,

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are required, so to direct your *Freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignors to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point, Va., via *Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:

Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:

Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 187, Greenwich St. Cor. Dey: N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

(Via Annamessic,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:

Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, A. B. Parks, Agent, Powhatan Steam Boat Co, 90 Light Street Wharf.

C. B. ALLEN,

Aug 6-805-tf Freight Ag't Raleigh N. C

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1867.

On and after October 15th, 1867, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	10.10 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3.17 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.35 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	3.30 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	7.00 A. M.
" arrives at Raleigh	5.00 P. M.

The Mail Trains make through connections with all points North.

A. B. ANDREWS,

Oct. 15—59-tf Supt. of Trans.

☞ Register and Standard copy tf.

HARDWARE &C.

BRIGGS & DODD,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IRON, STEEL,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

CARRIAGE MATERIAL,

PAINTS, VARNISHES,

COLORS, OILS,

GLUE AND GLASS

ALSO

Agents for the sale of

Burr and Esopus Mill Stones,

Bolting Cloth,

India Rubber and Leather Belting,

Circular Saws, Iron Verandah Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work.

☞ *Two doors below Southern Express Office.*

Nov. 7—79-tf

OILS, LEAD, &c., &c.

NOW IN STORE A FINE STOCK OF LINseed, Cotton-seed, Kerosene, Lubricating and Train Oils, of the best quality.

ALSO WHITE LEAD,

Colors of all kinds and Varnishes.

A general assortment of HARDWARE.

Jan 22-139-tf BRIGGS & DODD.

TRADE FOR 1868.

No. 44 Fayetteville Street.

WE HAVE, ON HAND, A COMMANDING stock of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

TIN WARE, LAMPS,

CHIMNEYS AND WICKS

BEST KEROSENE OIL,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

Which will be sold low for cash.

Just to hand,—Sun and Comet Burners and Chimneys.

J. BROWN

Raleigh, Jan. 4—tf With Hart & Lewis.

HENRY OWENS, of Baltimore, | S. S. COTTEN, Late of N. C. | WALTER OWENS, JR., Late of S. Carolina.

GWYNN, COTTEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

105 *West Lombard Street*,

BALTIMORE.

☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments Orders for GENERAL MERCHANDISE solicited. Refer to Gen. Walter Gwynn, and Hon. Thos. Ruffin, N. C.

Sept. 30—45-eod3m&w3m

No. 44, Fayetteville Street.

FRESH arrival of Western Empire Cook Stoves.

ALSO, ON HAND,

Air-tight, and Cast Iron Heating Stoves. Stove Pipe made to order.

ALSO,

All kind of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at Short notice.

J. BROWN,

Feb 8-155-tf With Hart & Lewis.

HARDWARE TRADE, 1868.

CAST IRON HEATING STOVES, AIR TIGHT Heating Stoves, Cooking Stoves, assorted sizes.

ALSO

Stove Pipe made to order at short notice. Sold low for cash.

J. BROWN

Raleigh, Jan. 9—tf With Hart & Lewis.

N. C. Bacon.

HAMS AND SIDES.

W. H. JONES & CO.

Auctioneers & Com. Merchants

Feb 20-165-tf

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

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Six months	4 50
One year	8 00
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" " six months	2 00
Weekly Sentinel, one year	2 00
" " six months	1 00

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PEELE, } SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868

Conservative State Executive Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. THOS. S. ASHE,

OF ANSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

COL. EDWARD D. HALL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND ITS REVIEWERS.

The mongrel Convention which passed the odious Constitution now submitted to the people of North Carolina for ratification or rejection, made no arrangements for the dissemination of the new Constitution among the Conservative people of the State. They meanly confined its publication to three or four Radical papers in the State, which the Conservatives do not read.—They ordered its publication in a cheap bill or pamphlet form and it is to be accompanied with one sided reviews or apologies rather, for it.

We have determined to publish the Constitution in the *Sentinel*, that the Conservatives and all others may *see* it. The *first* installment appears to day. Other Conservative papers, in the State, will do the same. We want every white man in the State to read it for himself and to hear both sides *pro* and *con*.

No less than three reviews or apologies for the new Constitution, have already appeared. One by Wm. B. Rodman, another by Wm. B. Rodman and G. W. Gahagan and a third by Tourgee. These may all receive due notice. They are mere apologies for that odious instrument, supported by just such quibbling as one might expect from those sources.

We have space only to notice briefly, today, the address of Col. Rodman, to the people of North Carolina. He notices but three points in the new Constitution, in order to reply to what he calls "palpably false" charges made against that instrument,—i. e. first, that the Constitution *allows or requires*, the enrolling and mustering whites and negroes in the same companies or regiments; secondly, that it *requires* or *allows* white and colored children to attend the same schools; or thirdly, that it *favors* or *allows* intermarriages between the whites and blacks. Col. Rodman denies that any member of the Convention favors this mixture of the races, or that it was intended so to mix them in the militia, in the public schools or by intermarriage.

Let us see what reliance can be placed upon Col. Rodman's disclaimer. He cannot, dare not deny, that the whole tenor of the Constitution palpably inculcates and enforces the Radical idea of the inherent *equality* of all men; that by virtue of their *creation all men are entitled to the same equality of rights*. In North Carolina this can only mean the inherent and rightful *equality of* whites and blacks. This principle lies at the basis and permeates the superstructure of the entire new Constitution. Its framers were determined to avoid all language which allowed even by implication, any admission, either by the Convention or by the future Legislatures or officers, or laws created by them, that whites and blacks were not *equal* in all respects. As a lawyer, he cannot, he dares not deny, that if this new Constitution is ratified, the Legislatures under it, *are ever prohibited* from passing any law which prohibits whites and blacks being in the same company or regiment, which prohibits negroes from being officers over white privates, which prohibits negro teachers from being employed in the University or negro students from going there or to any public school. The Legislature cannot, hereafter, if the Constitution is ratified, pass any law which establishes a school for whites or a school for blacks only, or a law to prohibit the inter marriage of blacks and whites, or a law to prohibit white children from being bound as apprentices to black masters, or a law to prohibit blacks from being guardians of white children, or indeed any law which makes the slightest distinction whatever between blacks and whites. As a lawyer, we say he cannot deny it. We defy him, we challenge him, to deny it.

And yet Col. Rodman dares to say, that it is "palpably false" to charge upon the new Constitution, that it "*requires* white and black men to be enrolled and mustered in the same Company;" that it *requires* "white and colored children to attend the same schools;" and that it "*favors* intermarriages between the different races."—What will he not deny, after this? Yet, we challenge him as a lawyer, to say, that the Legislature, under this new Constitution, can pass a *constitutional* law which *allows* any distinction whatever, between blacks and whites.

But Col. Rodman admits, that if the Board of Education and the General Assembly, were to choose to sanction the mixture of blacks and whites in the same schools, it might be done, yet he says there is no danger while the whites have a majority. But it is palpable, that if all the whites in the State and blacks besides, desired to have seperate public schools for blacks and whites, yet under this new Constitution it could not be done.—And every body knows that if the Constitution is ratified and the Radical State ticket is elected, with Ashley, the Pilgrim, in charge of the schools, that the whites and blacks will be thus mixed. They are all *pledged* against making such distinctions. Indeed it is a honeyed idea with Ashley. That is what he came to North Carolina for, to break down the "foolish distinction" as he considers it, between black and white, and to unite whites and blacks in the same schools.

With the State gerry-mandered as it has been done by the Convention, does not Col. Rodman see, that however large the white majority is, yet the *black power* will hold the control. For it matters not whether blacks or mean whites have the majority in the General Assembly, the result will be the same—the *black power* rules.

To mislead the reader, on the subject of intermarriage between blacks and whites, Col. Rodman quotes from Sec. 34 of the Report of the Committee on the Judiciary Department, which says, "the laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, shall be in force until lawfully altered," and says "the effect of this is to continue the present law which prohibits mixed marriages," &c. Does not Col. Rodman know that the Convention refused directly to prohibit these, and had before gotten that the Convention passed an ordinance legalizing the white and black marriages that had taken place since the war? And does he not know that *that law "is repugnant to this Constitution?"*

But suppose, the General Assembly were to disregard the whole tenor and spirit of the Constitution, and were to authorize the enrolling and mustering in companies and regiments black and white men apart, and to establish schools for whites and blacks separate, does not he know and do not the people in the Western Counties know, that there are at least thirty Counties in the West, where there are not negroes enough to form separate companies and regiments for the blacks? What is to be done with the few blacks in the West who are required by this new Constitution to do militia duty? Will they not have to be mixed in those Counties? And does he not know that there are not negro children enough in those Counties to establish schools for them separate from the whites, and will not Ashley mix them in those Counties? Certainly. Our Western people are therefore to be degraded by being compelled under this new Constitution to do militia duty with negroes, and to send their children to schools with negro children? Down with this odious Constitution we say, and let all the people say, Amen!

SAMPSON.—A Mass Meeting of the Conservatives of this county, was held at Clinton, on the 16th. Dr. Thomas Bunting presided. The county organization was perfected and excellent resolutions were adopted. The meeting was very ably addressed by Col. A. A. McCoy, and Alex. Williams, Esq. Of the latter, says the official report:

"Mr. Alexander Williams was next called for, and in a telling speech he portrayed the evil doings of the mongrel Convention, from which he had just been ousted by base partizan motives. His speech was full of meaning, and abounded with illustrations of the tyranny exercised by the dominant party in the Convention. He was warmly received by the citizens of his county, who look upon him as honored by being ousted from such a body. His expulsion is but another evidence of the tyrannical course pursued by the mongrel mixture of renegades, Yankees and negroes, who now disgrace seats once occupied by North Carolina's purest and best statesmen. Mr. Williams will be heard from during the canvass, and his expulsion will cause his people to put him in a higher position than that from which he has been ousted. His compliment to the few noble spirits left in the Convention, battling against its gag laws was a handsome tribute to their worth and ability.

HOLDEN AT CHARLOTTE.—The *Standard*, we learn, tries to make capital of the fact that Holden, for the third time, was hung in effigy, at Charlotte recently. Its account of the meeting seems to be highly gratifying to the Rads. It is equally so to the Conservatives. Speeches were made by Gen. Barringer, Mr. Holden and Captain Settle. Gen. Barringer avowed his entire devotion to the Radical party and was proud of being called a scallawag. The Charlotte *Bulletin* in giving an account of the speeches, mentions nothing of a noticeable character. We are glad that our friend Capt. Settle was in better trim, than he was said to have been at Beaufort and Newbern. The crowd consisted of blacks and a few whites. If there is anything to be learned from Holden's campaign thus far, his defeat is inevitable.

HON. Z. B. VANCE consents to address the people of Fayetteville, at an early day,—time not named. If his engagements in the West will allow it, there are several points in the East where the people are anxious to hear him. A speech from him at Beaufort, Washington, Edenton, Jackson and other points, would do much good. Indeed, Gov. Vance can go to no point, where the people will not go in crowds to hear him.

THE X. P. G.—The Goldsboro' *News*, noticing Holden's speech in that town, says: "The truth is, that Holden's speech was highly incendiary, and we would not be surprised to hear, at any time, of the perpetration of the worst crimes by his deluded followers, which would but be the logical consequence of his teaching."

PREPARING FOR THE NEW REGENCY.—In the House of Representatives Monday Mr. Washburne introduced a bill repealing so much of the provisions of the act of 1866 "To fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court" as provides "That any vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to six." As this is a reversal of the tactics heretofore practiced by the Radical party, it is to be inferred that the object of the bill is to pave the way to such an increase of the number of Judges as will secure a majority in favor of Congress; the additional appointments to be made after the President has been removed by impeachment.

It is understood that several Senators are opposed to any divulgence of the proceedings relative to the application of forty day's time by the President in the secret session on Friday last, and hence the opposition made to-day to the order of Mr. Edmunds. It is now said by a number of Radical Senators that they will vote for a further extension of ten days to the President, and that they do not imagine the trial will be formally commenced before about the 7th of April.—*Balt. Sun—Wash. Letter.*

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Mar. 17, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you allow me a small space in your most excellent paper to reply to an editorial in the *Standard*, of the 14th. instant, under the caption of "Hyperus," in which he says that your "correspondent at the Company Shops indulges in the usual style of argument resorted to by the copperhead press and orators?"

The argument your correspondent resorts to, in this case, is the plain, unvarnished truth—that the "dilligat" from Anson has not the moral courage to deny, in the face of undoubted evidence.

The *Standard* goes on and says: "Rarely have we seen such low abuse in print. We will not repeat it here." Why not repeat, Mr. *Standard*? Is it because you fear the declaration made by the Company Shops correspondent contains more truth than poetry?

The *Standard* attempts to defend, with tears in its eyes, in a christian-like spirit, and by the hallowed associations which cluster around the memory of the dead, the conduct of a "third of its feather," the "dilligat" (so-called) from Anson county, the immaculate Henry J. Chilson, of Rhode Island, whose legitimate pursuit in life is a saw mill manager, and for which purpose he is better fitted, by nature, than for a Constitution maker for the good people of North Carolina. (I refer to this language in no unkind feelings towards the gentleman.)

The *Standard* says that "Mr. Chilson visited the neighborhood of Company Shops to find the spot where a beloved relative was buried." But it says nary word about the "dilligat" from Anson leaving Graham on Sunday morning, without paying his Hotel bill, nor does it mention the fact that the landlady had an agent at the depot, on Monday morning, by early dawn, who froze on to the "dilligat," on his return to the monkey-show in the Capitol, and relieved him of a small portion of his *per diem*, which he had fondly hoped to return with to his cage.

The *Standard* says that "Mr. Chilson had another object in view (hallowed in its nature.) There was, in the possession of a faithful colored nurse, who had waited on the deceased in his last illness, some ambrotypes, which had been confided to her care." And "of course Mr. Chilson visited this woman." But it don't say one word about the "dilligat" staying all night with "this woman," whom, all would suppose, the *Standard* would have honored with the title of *lady*, instead of "this woman," nor does it say one word about his sleeping in "this woman's" bed, when there was a Hotel within two hundred yards of the place, where decent, respectable white people stop at.

And why should the *Standard* brand this as a foul mouthed slander, when it is an adage, as old as the English language itself, that "birds of a feather will flock together."

Messrs. Editors, the facts I have here stated are incontrovertible, and I can establish them by the testimony of respectable witnesses, both white and colored. Of course, I would not attempt to prove these things to the satisfaction of the *Standard*, by white people alone, but I can do it by respectable colored evidence of its own kidney.

But there is a growing determination on the part of the white people of North Carolina, which will make the Grand Mogul of the *Standard*, and his body guard, respect their evidence at no distant day.

The Conservatives will hold a mass meeting in Graham, on Saturday week, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature and County officers, at which time Gov. Vance, Gen. J. M. Leach, Plato Durham, J. W. Graham and J. T. Morehead, jr., Esqrs., are expected to address the citizens of Alamance. A good time is expected. Respectfully,

J. A. M.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

OXFORD, N. C., March 17, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—To-day was a *grand* one for the Radicals of Granville. A meeting was held by them to nominate candidates for the Legislature, &c.

Dr. Eugene Grissom presided over the meeting. John Ragland and Cuffee Mayo were present, giving their *wise* counsels to the deliberations of the meeting.

The following nominations were made:

For the Senate.—H. W. Lassiter.

For the House of Representatives.—Cuffee Mayo (negro,) John Ragland, (scalawag,) J. Crawford, (negro.)

For Sheriff.—Jas. J. Moore, (scalawag.)

For Superior Court Clerk.—Calvin Betts, (scalawag.)

After the nominations were made, Col. Dewease addressed the large crowd of colored persons and small crowd of white persons, for a considerable length of time.—McDonald was not present. It is supposed McDonald was "none the wiser" for the meeting, so Dewease had the field to himself. Hutchings, (large and colored,) from Wake, made a "speech" to wind up the proceedings of the day.

There are *very* few white Radicals in Granville. Yours, &c., C.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM.

At a meeting of the Conservative party of High Rock District, of Rockingham county, on the 14th inst., George W. Garrett, Esq., was unanimously chosen to act as Chairman of the meeting, and Julius W. Thompson, Esq., as Secretary.

During the absence of the committee on resolutions, Dr. P. M. Winchester was called for and made an eloquent and telling speech. He "played right and left and spared not." The Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

WHEREAS, The most important crisis ever presented to the people of North Carolina is now before them, and *whereas* we believe the only safety of our common country is now in the hands of the Conservative party: Therefore

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the Principles and Platform laid down by the late State Conservative Convention.

Resolved, That we will heartily support the nominees of the State, District and County Conventions, and, further, that we will give all of our influence to defeat the Radical programme and all such *negro-catching* schemes.

Resolved, further, That we enter our solemn protest against the policy now trying to be forced upon us by the radical party, viz; the equality of the negro with the white man; and that we solemnly protest against all innovations on our rights as citizens, guaranteed by the Constitution of our forefathers.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Editors of the *Sentinel*, with the request for publication.

GEO. W. GARRETT, Chairman.
JULIUS W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

SHALL WHITE CHILDREN BE APPRENTICED TO NEGRO MASTERS?—

That is one of the issues. The mongrel Convention refused to prohibit such a thing!

SHALL WHITE CHILDREN BE COMPELLED to go to the same schools with NEGROES? That is one of the issues.

THE PROPOSED RADICAL CONSTITUTION FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union and the existence of our civil, political, and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and free government, may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people, may be defined and affirmed, we do declare:

Section 1. That we hold it to be self evident that all men are created equal; That they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among those are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union, that the people thereof are part of the American nation; that there is no right on the part of this State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source, or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof, can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned, but the State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, expressed or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

Sec. 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 8. The Legislative, Executive, and Supreme Judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 10. All elections ought to be free.

Sec. 11. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defence, and not be compelled to give evidence against himself, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defence unless found guilty.

Sec. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as herein after allowed, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment.

Sec. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial, for petty misdemeanors with the right of appeal.

Sec. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

Sec. 21. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by property, therefore no property qualification ought to affect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 23. The people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly freely given.

Sec. 24. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and as standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

Sec. 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 26. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 27. The people have a right to the privileges of education and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 28. For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

Sec. 29. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 30. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 31. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State and ought not to be allowed.

Sec. 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty, wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively, sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

Sec. 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted shall be, and are hereby forever prohibited within this State.

Sec. 34. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 35. All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 36. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 37. The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to-wit, a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet annually on the third Monday in November, and when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

Sec. 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 4. Until the first session of the General Assembly, which shall be held after the year 1871, the Senate shall be composed members elected from Districts constituted as follows:

First District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Martin, Washington and Tyrrell, shall elect one Senator.

Third District—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one Senator.

Fourth District—Northampton shall elect one Senator.

Fifth District—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one Senator.

Sixth District—Halifax shall elect one Senator.

Seventh District—Edgecombe shall elect one Senator.

Eighth District—Pitt shall elect one senator.

Ninth District—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.

Tenth District—Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators.

Eleventh District—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.

Twelfth District—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.

Thirteenth District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth District—Robeson shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth District—Johnston shall elect one senator.

Eighteenth District—Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator.

Nineteenth District—Franklin and Wake shall elect two senators.

Twentieth District—Warren shall elect one senator.

Twenty-first District—Granville, and Person shall elect two senators.

Twenty-second District—Orange shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third District—Chatham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth District—Caswell shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth District—Rockingham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-sixth District—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-seventh District—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator.

Twenty-eighth District—Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Anson and Union shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth District—Mecklenburg shall elect one senator.

Thirty-first District—Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one senator.

Thirty-second District—Davie and Rowan shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third District—Davidson shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fourth District—Forsythe and Stokes shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fifth District—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one senator.

Thirty-ninth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one senator.

Fortieth District—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Forty-first District—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Forty-second District—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey shall elect one senator.

Forty-third District—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon shall elect one senator.

Sec. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the General Assembly, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken as aforesaid or by order of Congress. That each Senate District shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and *Indians* not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory, and no county shall be divided into the formation of a Senate District unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

Sec. 6. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the Districts for the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

Sec. 7. In making the apportionment in the House of Representatives the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State, by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and, in ascertaining the number of the population of the State, aliens and *Indians* not taxed, shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

Sec. 8. Until the General Assembly shall have made the apportionment as herein before provided, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, to-wit:

The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrel, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Sec. 9. Each member of the Senate shall be not less than twenty-five years of age, shall have resided in the State as a citizen two years and shall have usually resided in the District for which he is chosen, one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 10. Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a qualified elector for the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 11. In the election of all officers, whose appointment shall be conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be viva voce.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

Sec. 13. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship, any person convicted of any infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such direction and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 15. If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities or towns, to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each House respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

Sec. 17. The General Assembly shall regulate entails in a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

Sec. 18. Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Sec. 19. Any member of either House may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve, which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered upon the Journal.

Sec. 20. The House of Representatives shall choose their own speaker and other officers.

Sec. 21. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided.

Sec. 22. The Senate shall choose its other officers, and also a speaker, (*pro tempore*,) in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

Sec. 23. The style of the Acts shall be—"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact."

Sec. 24. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members; shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, prepare bills to be passed into laws, and the two Houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day, or other place.

Sec. 25. All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses.

Sec. 26. Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Sec. 27. The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election; and the term of office of those elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election.

Sec. 28. Upon motion made and seconded in either House, by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the Journals.

Sec. 29. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective Districts and Counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy and every two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections. The first election shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratification of this Constitution by the voters of the State, and the General Assembly then elected, shall meet on the fifteenth day after the approval thereof by the Congress of the United States, if it fail not on Sunday, but if it shall so fall, then on the next day thereafter, and the members then elected shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular election.

(*To be concluded to-morrow.*)

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor (in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State) a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, who shall be elected for a term of four years, by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places, and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, That the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their offices four years from and after the first day of January 1869.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as Lieutenant Governor or President of the Senate.

Sec. 3. The return of every election for officers of the Executive Department shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes respectively, shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, then one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation, that he will support the constitutions and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor to which he has been elected.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this state, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, (except in cases of impeachment,) upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall annually communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted; stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of commutation, pardon, or reprieve, and the reasons therefor.

Sec. 7. The officers of the Executive Department and of the Public Institutions of the State shall at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly severally report to the Governor who shall transmit such reports, with his message, to the General Assembly; and the Governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 9. The Governor shall have power on extraordinary occasions by and with the advice of the council of State, to convene the General Assembly, in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

Sec. 10. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which shall be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the General Assembly.

Sec. 11. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as President of the Senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall for the same period be allowed to the speaker of the House of Representatives, and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

Sec. 12. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the state, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or in case the office of Governor shall in anywise become vacant, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor until the disabilities shall cease, or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the Lieutenant Governor shall be unable to preside over the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own number President of their body; and the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve upon him whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities be removed or a new Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for the President of the Senate to administer the Government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate, that they may elect such President.

Sec. 13. The respective duties of the Secretary of state, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election, at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place and the person elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this Article.

Sec. 14. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute *ex officio* the Council of the State, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office, and three of whom shall constitute a quorum; their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a Journal to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such Journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either House. The Attorney General shall be ex officio, the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

Sec. 15. The officers mentioned in this Article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected, and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

Sec. 16. There shall be a seal of the State which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina sealed with "the Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 17. There shall be established in the office of the Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide.

(*To be concluded to-morrow.*)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW LOT.

All kinds of Sugars and Coffees for sale by
March 20—tf G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES!

EARLY GOODRICH,
SEEDLING MERCER,
DYKEMAN,
PEAC

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly* at the following rates. A *square* will be the space occupied by ten lines, or 1 inches.

Each square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
" " one week	3,00
" " two weeks	5,00
" " three weeks	7,00
" " four weeks	9,00
" " two months	15,00
" " three months	20,00
" " six months	30,00
" " twelve months	50,00

Regular business cards, 10 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 each or similar charges.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to endorse the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868.

Mass Meetings.

The State Executive Committee recommend the holding of Conservative Mass Meetings at the following times and places:

Raleigh,	Tuesday,	April 7
Greensboro',	"	" 7
Goldsboro',	Thursday,	" 9
Salisbury,	"	" 9
Statesville,	Friday,	" 10
Wilmington,	Saturday,	" 11

Messrs. DOOLITTLE, HENDRICKS and others of U. S. Senate, and Messrs. BROOKS, ELDRIDGE and others of the House, have been invited to attend these meetings, and they are expected to come. It will be seen that the meetings are crowded, for the reason that these gentlemen can remain in the State but a few days.

Our friends in those places are requested to make the necessary arrangements for holding these meetings and further publication, &c. Popular speakers in this State are also expected to be present. Rally Conservatives!

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The candidates for the Legislature, and for the different County offices, will address the people at

Rolesville,	Wednesday,	April 1
Wakefield,	Thursday,	" 2
Hood's,	Friday,	" 3
Auburn,	Saturday,	" 4
Banks'	Monday,	" 6
Barney Jones',	Tuesday,	" 7
Lashley's (Z Roads,	Wednesday,	" 8
Green Level,	Thursday,	" 9
Morrisville,	Friday,	" 10
Franklin's,	Saturday,	" 11
Sorrell's,	Monday,	" 13
Hayes' Store,	Tuesday,	" 14
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	" 15
Thompson's,	Thursday,	" 16
Laws',	Friday,	" 17
Forestville,	Saturday,	" 18

RUFUS K. FERRELL,
March 17th, 1868. Sheriff.

Appointments.

Col. EDWARD D. HALL, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:

Mosely Hall, Lenoir county, Saturday, March 21.

Trenton, Jones county, Monday, March 23.

Beaufort, Carteret county, Tuesday, March 24th.

Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Friday, March 27th.

Further appointments will be duly announced.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The District Convention for this Congressional District, which assembled at Henderson, on yesterday, was a decided success. Five counties of the District were very respectably represented, both in point of numbers and character. Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq., presided and made a most excellent speech, as did, also, Col. W. A. Jenkins, of Warren.

We will give a full account of the Convention to-morrow. We simply have time to announce, that SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Granville, was nominated for Congress. Dr. R. B. Haywood and Col. Wharton J. Green were appointed Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, with Jno. W. Graham, Esq., and Jno. Manning, Jr., Alternates.

THE MESSRS. TUCKER & Co., in addition to their energy and enterprise, have the great merit of not forgetting the printer.—We acknowledge our obligations for an acceptable present, and have only to say that if one wants a fashionable and elegant *Hat*, Tucker & Co's. is the place to get it.

ROBBERIES.—These have been very common. Within the last week the smokehouses of Mr. E. E. Harris and Mr. Sylvester Smith have been broken into, but fortunately they did not get much. Mr. S. had fortunately "saved his bacon" by removing it a short time before. A robbery was committed last week upon the smokehouse of the Insane Asylum, and some sixteen pieces of bacon stolen. So we learn. The vast number of lazy people about the City must be fed. Many of these will not work to get it honestly, and therefore *they get it*.

WILSON.—The following excellent ticket has been nominated in this County: *For the Senate*; Gen. Joshua Barnes; *for the "House of Representatives,"* Dr. J. M. Taylor; *for Sheriff*, B. F. Biggs.

CHARLOTTE TIMES.—Capt. Waring informs us of his intention to revive the *Daily Times*. We wish him much success.

GROUND PLASTER.—We call the attention of our readers to Messrs. J. B. Hunter & Co's. notice on the subject of ground plaster. This enterprising house are having the plaster ground under their inspection and farmers are assured that no foreign matter will be connected with it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—See Douglas Bell's and the Messrs. Stronach's new notices.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE WHITE CHILDREN OF RALEIGH.

To the Citizens of Raleigh:

The Rev. B. Sears, D. D., General Agent of the Peabody Education Fund, has proposed that "if the Government of the City of Raleigh will make an arrangement by which all the white children of a suitable age not now in school shall be provided for one year with instruction, free of charge, in existing schools, or in others, to be opened for the purpose, at an expense of not less than $2,500, the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund will pay toward said expense, the sum of $1,000."

In order to avail themselves of this offer, the citizens of Raleigh must raise for the purpose indicated at least $1,500. This sum it is proposed to raise by voluntary subscription. To provide for raising the amount mentioned, the Commissioners of the city have appointed the following named citizens, (three of whom are members of the Board,) viz: J. M. Heck, T. H. Selby, Kemp P. Battle, A. M. McPheeters, Jas. M. Betts, Richard H. Battle, James A. Moore, a committee to solicit contributions, take charge of the same when raised, employ teachers and do all things necessary for carrying into effect the conditions mentioned in the proposition of Dr. Sears; such Committee to hold their positions for twelve months, or longer should it be necessary.

It is confidently believed that the generous friends of education in the city will eagerly embrace the opportunity of aiding the poor children among us. The names of the Committee are guarantees that contributions for this noble purpose will not be wasted or misapplied.

W. D. HAYWOOD,
Mayor of Raleigh.

PROVOST COURT.—We learn that Col. Bomford has been instructed by Gen. Canby to organize a Provost Court, in this city. The extent of its jurisdiction we have not learned. The people of North Carolina are surfeited with Courts, unless we had more business and more money to keep our people employed.

BEAUFORT.—The Conservatives of Beaufort held a Mass Meeting at Washington, on Wednesday last. The good old spirit prevailed. Our friends in that County are wide awake.

OLD JOHNSTON ALIVE!—Our canvassers and friends are doing noble work in Johnston County. They have canvassed a good portion of the County. On Saturday next they meet at Selma, on the Railroad. Let the people come out to hear.

MASS MEETING AT BEAUFORT.—We urge our public speakers to attend to the call of the Conservatives of Carteret to be at their Mass Meeting at Beaufort, on the 24th inst. They need some of our best speakers from abroad.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.—We have received from Mme. Demorest a "Bulletin of Fashions" for the Spring and Summer of 1868, which supasses anything of the kind ever attempted in this or any other country. It comprises a magnificent mammoth sheet, admirably grouped and colored, a book of descriptions, and short articles full of useful information to dressmakers, and ladies generally, and *ten* full sized patterns, including the novelties of the season. This is a boon to *modistes*, and those remote from the Metropolitan centre, especially as it is afforded at a price, $2.50, which brings them within the reach of all. We notice that Mme. D. has incorporated the children's with the larger bulletin in this issue without increasing the price.

LAND AGENCY.—J. B. Gretter, Esq., Agent of the Guilford Land Agency, has issued the *Advertiser*, for the purpose of bringing to notice the lands they offer for sale. Fifty-two tracts of land are offered for sale in the *Advertiser*.

HOLDEN said at Charlotte, that he did not look at the color of the skin. He looked at the heart. That is just what the people of North Carolina have done and are doing. They have been trying to find a *white* spot in Holden's heart for some time, but alas! it is all black.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

THE IMPEACHMENT—THE COURSE WHICH WILL BE PURSUED BY THE COUNSEL OF THE PRESIDENT—PROBABLY A PROSTRATED TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

The counsel of the President are busily engaged in the preparation of his answer to the articles of impeachment, and it is understood from what may be regarded as good authority that they will present first a general demurrer, in which it will be denied that the charges as presented furnish justifiable grounds for an impeachment. This demurrer will apply particularly to the tenth article, which embrace extracts from speeches, denying that the words are sufficient in substance—even if the article was not defective in form. The counsel will next present an objection to the court as not being the tribunal contemplated by the Constitution—there being ten States unrepresented, and consequently twenty of the constitutional judges excluded from the court. The third objection will be to the competency of certain members of the court in consequence of a direct interest in the result of the trial (Wade's case,) or their having disqualified themselves by forming and expressing in advance opinions which prevent them from being impartial judges. After these objections will come the general denial of "Not guilty," followed by a confession and justification of the main facts charged. Such is understood to be the line of proceeding marked out by Mr. Stanbery, the leading counsel in the case, and the impression prevails among the friends of the President that the trial will be protracted, in spite of the efforts of the prosecution to rush it through to a judgment. When it comes to the introduction of evidence, it will be out of the power of the managers to control matters, and the investigation may become interminable, as suggested by Mr. Stanbery on Friday last. The article involving extracts from the President's western speeches may involve the necessity of bringing to Washington a thousand witnesses, not only to prove what the President did say and how he said it, but also to prove the provocation given the President by Radical politicians who had assembled, particularly at Cleaveland, Ohio, for the purpose of insulting Mr. Johnson. The tenth article opens a wide field for examination, and, when once opened, who can say when it will be closed!

Shall MARRIAGE BETWEEN NEGROES and WHITES—*amalgamation*,—be allowed? That is one of the issues.

TO THE FARMERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In these times of pecuniary embarrassments and many difficulties, when the planting interests have suffered so much from various causes, it becomes important to all to seek information as to reliable and cheap fertilizers: with this view your attention is called to the **great value of**

GROUND PLASTER.

The use of the Plaster in agriculture is traced to the Roman farmers and early inhabitants of Britain as well as by the Lombards. In 1768 its great value as a fertilizer was discovered by Rev. M. Meyer, a clergyman of Germany; its use soon spread and penetrated France, Switzerland, Great Britain, and in 1772 it was first introduced into the United States. Dr. Franklin, wishing to benefit his countrymen by the introduction of plaster as a fertilizer, and to convince them of its great efficiency, had sowed in large letters upon a clover field near Washington these words,

"THIS HAS BEEN PLASTERED,"

and the increased growth, where spread, made a living green exemplification of its value.

"Ground Plaster attracts ammonia from the atmosphere and retains it for the use of vegetation. Its action as a manure, is twofold. In the first place, it serves directly for the food of several of our cultivated plants; and secondly, it fixes and retains certain soluble substances in the soil, which are necessary to their growth and nutrition. Nor is this all. To the same property is to be ascribed its action of fixing ammonia, when scattered over stable floors, dunghills, manure tanks, &c., by absorbing it, thereby preventing its escape. By "fixing" is meant the formation of sulphate of ammonia from its carbonate. Rain water, for instance, is supposed to bring down with it carbonate of ammonia, which acts upon plaster in such a way as to abstract its sulphuric acid, and form *sulphate of ammonia*, and exchange therefor its carbonic acid, and convert the plaster into *carbonate of lime*. Thus, the carbonate of ammonia, which is brought down by the rain, if it does not meet with sulphuric acid in the soil, it readily becomes volatile, and rises again into the air; whereas, the contrary is the effect with sulphate of ammonia, and hence the meaning of the term "fix." Supposing the plaster to meet with a sufficient supply of ammonia in the soil, and that it exercises its full influence, 100 lbs. of common *unburnt* plaster will fix or form sulphate with nearly 20 lbs. of ammonia, containing 17½ lbs. of nitrogen. One hundred weight, therefore, will form as much sulphate as will contain 22½ lbs. of ammonia, and if introduced without loss into the interior of plants, it will furnish them with 18½ lbs. of nitrogen.

Plaster may be applied to grass lands by scattering it broadcast over the surface, or over cultivated ground, harrowing it in at the time of sowing the seed. It may also be applied in the hill at the time of planting beans, peas, Indian corn or tobacco; or it may be applied to the plants of these crops at their first or second hoeing. For grass lands it is recommended to sow it in the spring, even when the grass is 5 or 6 inches in height; and, when sown in August, after harvest, upon clover leas, a fine aftermath may be cut, and the crops of the year following will experience nearly the whole of its good effects.

The best time of applying plaster is in the evening or morning upon the dew, or in calm and cloudy weather, just before or after a slight rain; for if the weather be very rainy, its effects will be lessened if not altogether destroyed. When sown with grain, its ordinary dose is equal in bulk to that of the seed, say 200 or 300 lbs. to an acre; but to grass lands, or crops of legumes, potatoes, and Indian corn, 5 or 6 bushels to the acre are commonly employed in Europe. Used in a compost of earth or dung, or combined with other manures, such as guano, rape dust, &c., it has been applied to turnips with marked effect. If a little plaster be strewn over barnyard dung, while being turned over, before using, its activity is very much increased.

Plaster contains,	Sulphuric Acid,	47
	Lime,	34
	Water,	19
		100

The following is from the Maine Farmer:

We have frequently recommended the liberal use of plaster on our farms and gardens. Every farmer and gardener should have a supply on hand, to meet the many uses to which it may be put. Mr. George Trowbridge, of Camden, N. Y., concludes a long article on the constitution of arable soils, and the use of plaster, in the following manner:

1. That the atmosphere is a constant source of food for plants.

2. That the most available agent for securing the benefits of this food for plants is plaster.

3. That, viewed in this light, the value of plaster in agriculture can hardly be overrated.

4. That it may be safely recommended for general use on all soils, containing a portion of fermentative matters, and not so compact or wet as to prevent the process of exhalation or absorption.

5. That it should always be applied to the surface of the soil, or, at least, within the influence of the atmosphere.

6. That it should be sown at an early date in the season, before the period of the moist abundant dews and exhalations has commenced.

7. That it should always accompany manures used as a top dressing, or only slightly buried in the soil.

8. That it should be liberally employed about our barnyards, stables, vaults, manure heaps, compost beds, and not, however, in compost, under the supposition that it would hasten fermentation of the mass. Davy has refuted this opinion by direct experiments.

This cheap fertilizer has been imported from Nova Scotia, and is now being ground, fresh and pure, at the UNION CAR WORKS MILLS, at PORTSMOUTH, VA., and is sold in large or small quantities, at greatly reduced prices, by

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Com. Merchants,
Portsmouth, Va.

And special freight arrangements, at very low rates, made with the Seaboard Road and connecting lines for its transportation. Farmers should bear these facts in mind and act on them.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Feb. 28, 1868.

GEN. HANCOCK.—The President has not yet acted upon Gen. Hancock's request to be relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District, but has directed him to come to this city—probably for a more free conference than can be had by letter. He may be expected here by Wednesday. Gen. Porter, of Gen. Grant's staff, has just returned from New Orleans, and it is probable that Gen. Hancock's desire to be ordered to another field of duty will not be opposed from army headquarters.—*Wash. Express, 16th.*

By a singular omission the platform of the Ohio Republican Convention does not endorse the Reconstruction policy of Congress, and this policy is not directly mentioned in either the Massachusetts or Pennsylvania platform.

Gen. Grant's income is said to be $30,000 per annum.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

THAD STEVENS, &C.

WASHINGTON, March 19, M.

Mr. Stevens will oppose the new Alabama bill, though his vitality depends so much upon stimulants, the Democrats have little reliance in his defection.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 19, M.

Gold 1,38½. N. C. Bonds 61. Cotton quiet, 25. Turpentine 63. Rosin, common, 3,10.

LIVERPOOL, March 19, M.

Cotton quiet and steady, prices a fraction easier. Uplands 10½.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

THE FIRES AGLOW IN THE WEST!

Three Thousand White Men in Council!

THE LEAGUES BEING EMPTIED!!

VANCE! GAITHER!! HOKE!!!

THREE CHEERS FOR ASHE AND HALL!

CHARLOTTE, March 19, P. M.

The Conservative enthusiasm is at white heat in the West.

There were THREE THOUSAND white men in the Mass Meeting at Rutherfordton, on Monday and Tuesday. They were addressed by Vance, Hoke and Gaither.

Vance spoke, to-day, to *one thousand whites* at Lincolnton.

By a show of hands, the masses at both places declare UNANIMOUSLY against the nigger-equality Constitution. Immense cheering and enthusiasm followed the vote.

Holden, Rodman, Coleman, Caldwell and Jenkins were flayed alive.

Vance says the meeting at Rutherfordton was the largest held since 1844.

Five hundred Red Strings have left the League, in Rutherford, within the last ten days.

[We acknowledge our indebtedness to our friends of the *Carolinian* for the foregoing dispatch.]

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 19, P. M.

SENATE.—The bill removing Butler's (Rep. from Tennessee) disabilities was discussed. During the discussion it transpired that the Senate Judiciary Committee are considering a bill, relieving persons who have been loyal since 1862, also that Senators do not consider the 14th article as a part of the Constitution. Matter postponed.

Tax bill resumed, and restored to its original shape. There was a struggle to retain the tax on refined sugar and its products, also on Turpentine. It was stated that turpentine yielded nearly half a million of revenue.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes introduced a bill constructing a Railroad and telegraph from Mobile to New Orleans. Referred to Committee on Post Roads.

The Post Master General was called on for list and compensation for special Agents and list of complementary commission and why issued.

The bill providing for vacancies in Chief Justiceship passed.

Freedman's Bureau extension resumed. Mr. Maynard said he had received threatening intimations from the K. K. K's of Tennessee.

It was denied, during the debate, that Gen. Howard was an amalgamationist; Gen. Howard's wealth was denied, Mr. Wood said he could prove some of these things on Gen. Howard. A motion to table the bill was defeated, 34 to 100.—Bill passed 96 to 37, a strict party vote. The bill continues the Bureau one year from May next and authorizes its re-establishment in Kentucky and Maryland.

Appropriation bill resumed and discussed to adjournment.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

WASHINGTON, March 19, P. M.

The impeachment managers were engaged, to-day with persons who heard the President's Cleaveland speech. The President has daily consultation with his counsel.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis commands Alaska.

The appropriation bill for the State Department was decreased one-half.

The N. Y. *Herald* attributes the Radical changes in regard to Alabama's admission to their fear that she would vote the Democratic ticket in the Presidential election.

THE ALABAMA CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 19, P. M.

Alabama's admission not up to-day. There is a serious hitch in the matter. Mr. Poland proposes a new election within sixty days. It seems to be conceded that Alabama will not be admitted without another election.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, March 19, P. M.

Judge Reese has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Judge Irwin announces himself an independent candidate for Governor.

Alex. H. Stevens arrived here this morning from Washington.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 19, P. M.

Cotton steady; moderate sales—1500 bales at 25.

Flour dull; State 8,90; Southern 9,@14.

Rice firmer, 11@11½

Turpentine 65; Rosin 3,10.

Gold 1 38½.

BALTIMORE, March 19, P. M.

Cotton very dull and nominal, 24.

Flour unchanged.

Wheat dull.

Corn active.

Provisions firmer.

LIVERPOOL, March 19, P. M.

Cotton quiet and steady. Uplands 10½.

For Sale.

PICKLED BEEF by the Barrel
March 18—tf W. H. JONES & CO.
Auction & Com. Merchants.

For Sale.

500 Bushels White Corn, nice for bread.
March 16—tf W. H. JONES & CO.
Auction & Com. Merchants.

For Sale.

A lot of nice PRUNES to close consignment
March 16—tf W. H. JONES & CO.
Auction & Com. Merchants.

Chatham Railroad Company.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company is hereby called to meet at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday, 4th of April, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. W. VASS,
Treasurer and Secretary.
Raleigh, March 16, 1868—3td

1868. Hardware Trade 1868.

ON HAND.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver Plated Forks and Spoons, Silver Plated Castors, Swords and Refined Iron, Cast and Blister Steel, Garden Tools

ALSO

Cut and Wire Shoeing Nails, Cooking Stoves, furnished complete, Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Glass Lasts and Pegs.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Feb. 27—tf With Hart & Lewis.

SPECIAL NOTICES

JUST RECEIVED AT M. ROSENBAUM'S 75 Pieces, the choicest Brands, of BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

To be sold at lowest market rates
Feb 18-163-tf

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb 1-149-dawtm

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. A. McDONALD, OF CHATHAM, AT the request of many friends announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Fourth (Metropolitan) Congressional District.
Feb 28—tc

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. T. & W. C. STRONACH,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MARKET SQUARE,
RALEIGH N. C.,
March 17—tf

25 BBLS. MESS AND SHOULDERS, in store and for sale by
Mar 17—tf G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

25 BBLS. N C. FLOUR.
For sale by
Mar 17—tf G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

15 SACKS FAMILY FLOUR,
In store and for sale by
Mar 17—tf G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

A LARGE LOT OF POT WARE.
For sale by
Mar 17—tf G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

PEAS! PEAS!! TOMATOES!
PEACHES! PEACHES! PEACHES!
GREEN CORN! GREEN CORN!
Carefully put up in 2 lb. cans and warranted sound.
Mar 17—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

BACON! BACON! BACON!

Prime N. C. Hams and Sides, Western Sides and Shoulders, Superior Maryland Hams, Prime Mess Pork. Just received by
Mar 17—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

For Sale.

DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO in 2 lb. Bags.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Mar 16—tf Auction & Com Merchants.

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS

AT

REDUCED PRICES!!

WE have now hand a very large and complete stock of

BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS AND HARNESS,

Which we offer at greatly reduced prices.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 14, 1868—3tawtw

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Statement, Dec. 31st. 1867.

Accumulated Assets

$17,670,288,88

INCOME FOR 1867

$7,726,516,53

FOR PREMIUMS

$6,339,804,95

FOR INTEREST

$1,393,711,58

Losses paid in 1867

$1,268,758,18

Dividends paid in 1867

$643,005,00.

Interest received more than pays losses. Dividends average over 50 per cent. All policies non-forfeitable for a stated amount. Assurance can be effected in all forms desired.

SAM'L. DOUGLAS WAIT,
General Agent,
Feb 17-162-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ANOTHER supply of best Mountain Apples.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 21-165-tf Auct. & Comm. Merchant.

For Rent.

THE Residence of the late Dr. W. W. Gray, situated in the Eastern part of Raleigh. Two acres of land attached, with fine GARDEN. Terms moderate. Apply to
March 11—tf P. F. PESCUD.

1868 1868

SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATION

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS & VELVET RIBBONS,

BONNET SILKS, SATINS & VELVETS,

Blonds, Nets, Crapes, Roches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments.

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

287 and 289 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

OVER the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.
March 13—2w

FISHING NOTICE.

I EXPECT TO PUT IN MY SEINE AT MY Fishery, in Blount's Creek, Beaufort County, about the 15th inst. I hope, therefore, to be able to supply my customers and the public with Herrings &c., on usual terms.

W. A. BLOUNT.
Blount's Creek, N. C., March 11—2w

For Sale.

SUPERIOR RYE WHISKEY, pure, put up in N. C., by the case.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
March 16—tf Auction & Com Merchants.

For Sale.

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
March 16—tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

MONEY LOANED

At reasonable rates on new N. C. Bonds, at the Banking House of
HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Mar 17—4 Greensboro', N. C.

WANTED

By a North Carolinian, who has recently graduated in Medicine, at Philadelphia, a location, either with an old Physician, who wishes to retire from the practice, or he will practice alone.
Apply to
Mar 17—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

For Sale.

FINE Nutmegs, Ground Black Pepper, and the best Mustard.
W. H. JONES & CO.
March 16—tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c. BY

WILSON & HARRIS, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH EAST SIDE SQUARE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	Par
" Cape Fear	75
" Charlotte	98
" Wadesboro	94
" Wilmington	95
" Roxboro'	60
" Thomasville	60
" Graham	25
" Lexington	20
" " " Lexington, old	18
" " " new	10
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	6
" Yanceyville	6
Merchants Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers Bank of Greensboro', (old)	25
" " " (new)	12
Miners and Planters' Bank	35
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	70
Greenbacks (current) (par 62½, (old)	60
Virginia Bank Notes average about	25
South Carolina	15
Georgia	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices Gold and silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by dealers and Stock-holders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Insurance Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.
Oct. 26-485-3m

Greensboro

QUOTATIONS FOR N. C. BANK NOTES!

BUYING RATES AT BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

CORNER OF WEST MARKET AND SOUTH ELM STS., IN TATE BUILDING.

Bank of N. C.	50
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	98
" Wadesboro	94
" Wilmington	95
" Roxboro'	60
" Thomasville	25
" Lexington at Graham	20
" " " Lexington, old	18
" " " new	10
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	6
" Yanceyville	60
Merchants Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers Bank of Greensboro, old	25
" " " new	12
Miners & Planters Bank	35
Commercial Bank of Wil.	24
Greensboro Mutual	67

Any Bank Notes sent us by Express will be remitted for, *on day of receipt*, at highest market rate, and if prices given are not satisfactory, the notes will be returned.

We sell Drafts on Principal Northern Cities,

AND ALSO ON EUROPE.

DEAL IN GOLD AND SILVER, BULLION, MUTILATED AND BROKEN BANK CURRENCY, U. S. BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, REVENUE STAMPS, NICKEL,

receive deposits, and conduct the business of an incorporated Bank.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED.

Feb 24-167-3m

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. W. PULLIAM, President.

W. H. WILLARD, GEO. W. SWEPSON,
A. S. MERRIMON, W. J. HAWKINS.

W. R. GULICK, Cashier.

C. J. IREDELL, Teller.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at highest prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly, in currency, or in New York funds at par.

PRICE CURRENT FEB. 7, 1868.

Bank of Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	98
" Clarendon	4
" Commerce	15
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington, (old,)	18
" (new,)	10
" Lexington, payable at Graham	20
" North Carolina	50
" Roxboro'	50
" Thomasville	60
" Wadesboro'	94
" Washington	6
" Yanceyville	6
" Wilmington	95
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	70
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	25
" " (new)	10
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.,	6
Merchant's Bank, Newtern	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank	35
Jan 6-135-tf	

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 28) G. B.	50
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	29
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Roxborough	61
" Wadesborough	25
" Thomasville	60
" Wilmington	25
" Commerce	17
" Washington	6
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	6
Miners' and Planter's Bank	60
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	24
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	23
Merchant's Bank, Newtern	50
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina	23
Georgia	23
Gold	138
Silver	130
Old Coupons	87
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Sixes	50
Exchange on New York	¼

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BACON	17@22½
" BALT. & WESTERN	16@20
LEAF ON HOOF	8@10
" NETT	10@20
BUTTER	25@40
COTTON	18@20
CHICKENS, Spring	15@25
" Grown	25@30
CORN	1 20@1 40
COFFEE	25@40
EGGS	12½@15
FLOUR	10@16
FODDER	1 25@1 50
HERRINGS	6 00@10
HIDES—Green	8c per lb.
" Dry	12½@15
HAY	$1@1 20 pr. cwt.
LARD	18@20
MEAL	1 35@1 50
MOLASSES	65@75
NAILS	7@10
PEAS—Stock	1 25@1 50
" White	2 00@2 50
POTATOES—Irish	1 50@2 50
" Sweet	75@1 00
RAGS	4@5
SALT—Fine	4 00@4 25
" Ground	3 00@3 50
SUGAR	13@22
TALLOW	10@12½
VINEGAR	25@75
MULLETS	$6 50@9 00

REMARKS.

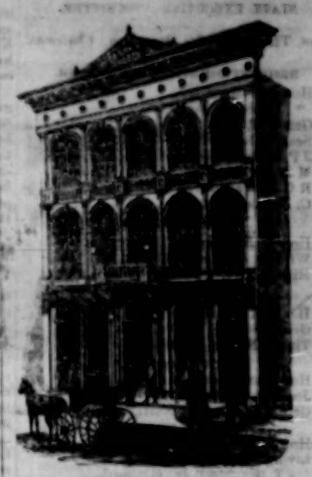
Cotton firm; supply small. We quote sales to-day, (Tuesday,) at 20 cents.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

MISCELLANEOUS

1868 1868

SPRING TRADE.



IT AFFORDS US PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE to the PUBLIC that we are now receiving

SPRING STOCK OF GOODS.

Our assortment will be constantly replenished from day to day.

Our purchases are made with great care and discrimination and for CASH. Therefore, we are prepared to offer the greatest inducements to CASH BUYERS.

REMEMBER OUR MOTTOES:

"Quick Sales and small Profits."

"The Best of Goods at the Lowest of Prices."

"Honesty in dealing the best Policy."

"We attend to our own Business."

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Mar 10—tf

GENT'S SPRING HATS.

20 DOZEN White, Drab and Black HATS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Mar 10—tf

500 YARDS N. C. CASSIMERE, for Gents and Boys.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Mar 10—tf

PLASTER! PLASTER!

TO FARMERS.

We are now grinding at our Mills, 500 tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, for agricultural purposes, which will be sold VERY LOW.

A. P. GRICE,
Union Car Works, Portsmouth, Va.
A. M. McPHEETERS, Agt.,
Mar 3—tf Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FANCY GOODS
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

WHITE PEPPER.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

CANNED PEACHES, TOMATOES AND OYSTERS At TONNOFFSKI'S.

COX'S GELATINE.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

JELLIES, JELLIES.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

CATSUPS AND SAUCES.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

SARDINES, SARDINES.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

FIGS, CURRANTS, CITRON AND RAISINS.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

FINE WINES, ALES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.
March 2—tf

20 BBLS. No. 1. FAMILY FLOUR AND other grades, arriving
At
Feb 3-159-tf TONNOFFSKI'S.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SHOES, made to order. Come and see them! Cheap and well made—best material.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb. 26—tf Auc. & Com Merchants.

CROCKERY AND CHINA WARE.

20 Crates well assorted Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Bowls Pitchers, &c. China Tea and Dinner Sets.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb. 26—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

COLGATE & CO'S GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP,

FOR SALE BY
EXCELLENCE.
For sale by all Grocers.
Jan. 22—13m

FRESH PEACHES!

In dozen 2 lb. Cans (Ligt.) $4.00 per doz.
In " 3 lb. " (Heavy) $5.00 " "

ALL WARRANTED FRESH.

The Cans are sealed with wax and can be used again.

Apply to
E. H. FOGUE,
Feb 19-164-tf Hillsboro, N. C.

FAMILY FLOUR.

25 bbls. Family Patapsco.
25 " Superfine
10 " Family N. C.
Mar 5—tf At ANDREWS'.

SWEET MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
Just received
Mar. 6—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

BITTING'S WHISKEY.

In 5 and 10 gallon kegs
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Mar 5—tf Commission Merchants.

ANDREWS' FAMIL

DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20 1868.

State Conservative Convention, At Raleigh, Feb. 5th and 6th, 1868.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. THOS BRAGG, Raleigh, *Chairman.*

RESIDENT COMMITTEE AT RALEIGH.

Hon A S Merrimon.
" Daniel G Fowle.
Gen W R Cox.
Seaton Gales, Esq.
J P H Russ, Esq.
M A Bledsoe, Esq.
R C Badger, *Secretary.*
C. B. Root, *Treasurer.*

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hon W N H Smith, Hertford.
William A Moore, Chowan.
Mills L Eure, Gates.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Henry R Bryan, Craven.
Geo V Strong, Wayne.
Thos S Kenan, Duplin.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Hon Geo Howard, Edgecombe.
Jos J Davis, Franklin.
Gen M W Ransom, Northampton.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hon J M Leach, Davidson.
Livingston Brown, Caswell.
Jas T Morehead, Jr., Guilford.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Col E D Hall, New Hanover.
Archibald McLean, Cumberland.
Hon Thos S Ashe, Anson.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R F Armfield, Wilkes.
W M Robbins, Rowan.
Hon J H Wilson, Mecklenburg.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Plato Durham, Cleaveland.
A C Avery, Burke.
M L McCorkle, Catawba.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R M Stokes, Buncombe.
Cassius Gudger, Haywood.
W L Love, Macon.

National Democratic Convention.

DELEGATES.

Hon. W. N. H. Smith,
Gen. W. R. Cox,
W. A. Wright, Esq.,
Jno. F. Hoke, Esq.,

ALTERNATES.

Jno. Hughes, Esq.,
Jno. A. Gilmer, Jr.,
A. C. Cowles, Esq.,
Hon. A. T. Davidson.

A PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a Chairman and thirty members,--six of whom shall reside in Raleigh, and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The Committee shall have power to maintain its organization, by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registration, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organizations, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and, when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint five or more persons, in each County, to make a thorough canvass of the same, and disseminate proper political information.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Conservative people of North Carolina having, by their delegates, assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th. of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved* That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically, and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper means within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudices against that race; that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder, in the last resort, of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact, as established by law in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates, for the State at large, to represent the Conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the Conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, which has been appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient, to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered; and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said offices.

Canvassers for the State at Large.

The following gentlemen have been appointed, by the State Conservative Executive Committee, Canvassers for the State at large. It is to be hoped that they will at once make appointments to address the people. The original paper containing the list of canvassers for the State having been misplaced, the following is believed to be a correct list:

Hon William A Graham.
" James M Leach.
Gen M W Ransom.
Hon J R McLean.
" Jesse G Shepherd.
Maj Marcus Erwin.
Hon F B Satterthwaite.
" Hon Asa Biggs.
" J. W. Osborne.
" R Y McAden.
" George Davis.
" Jesse R. Stubbs.
" S J Person.
" W. N. H. Smith.
" W T Dortch.
Col Robert Strange.
Hon Nathaniel Boyden.
" John Kerr.
" George Howard.
Col R H Cowan.
" W P Bynum.
Giles Leitch, Esq.
Col S McD Tate.
Arch McLean, Esq.
Col D D Ferebee.
Ralph Gorrell, Esq.
Col W F Martin.
Col Jas T Morehead.
C B Sanders, Esq.
W F McKesson, Esq.
J J Yeates, Esq.
Col S B Spruill.
Hon Thomas S Ashe.
Col Walter L Steele.
Hon. B. S. Gaither,
" Josiah Turner,
" D. G. Fowle,
John H. Haughton, Esq.,
Col. Wm. A. Jenkins,
Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq.,
R. F. Armfield, Esq.,
Edward Conigland, Esq.,
A. A. McKoy, Esq.,
P. H. Winston, Esq.,
W. McL. McKay, Esq.,
Col. S. H. Walkup,
Col. Wm. Johnston.
Hon C C Clark.
David F Caldwell, Esq.
Col Thos C. Fuller.
Dr. Jas T Leach.
M. Q. Waddell, Esq.
T. Brown Venable, Esq.
Dr. R. K. Speed.
W. M. Robbins, Esq.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Alamance County.—Dr. John A. Moore, James A. Gmham, James E. Boyd, George Patterson, Sr., T. M. Holt.

Anson.—Thomas S. Ashe, Arch'd. Niven, C. R. Liles, W. G. Smith, W. P. Kendall.

Beaufort.—Thomas Sparrow, Joseph B. Stickney, Churchill Gorham, F. B. Satterthwaite, Edward S. Marsh.

Burke.—Thos. G. Walton, S. C. W. Tate, Dr. David Berry, Andrew Shuford, Jno. F. Merrill, Jno G. Bynum, Geo P. Erwin.

Brunswick.—Capt. D. E. Allen, Samuel R. Chinnis, Col. S. D. Thurston, Thos. Drew, Asa Ross.

Bladen.—Rev. Colin Shaw, George Cromartie, Jno. A. Richardson, Thos. H. Sutton and J. W. Purdie, Duncan Kelly, W. J. Parker, Jno A McDowell, B F Renaldi.

Bertie.—Col. David Outlaw, Col. Samuel B. Spruill, J. L. Mitchell, Esq., Jos. B Cherry, Esq., and P. H. Winston, Jr., Turner Wilson, J. J. Rhodes, Thos. J. Pugh.

Cabarrus.—William S. Harris, John M. Long, Dr. L. S. Bingham, Dr. F. M. Henderson, Frank Rogers, Samuel Pharr, P. B. Means.

Caldwell.—Maj. W. H. Malone, Gen. S. F. Patterson, Edward W. Jones, Rev. Isaac Oxford, R. H. Moody.

Chatham.—M. Q. Waddell, John Manning, Jr., H. A. London, Jr., B. J. Howze, James F. Rives, Capt. N. A. Ramsay, Gaston Albright, W. P. Taylor, Thos. Farrow.

Carteret.—Dr. L. W. Martin, L. S. Oglesby, John M. Perry, Samuel Leffers, Ben. H. Bell.

Catawba.—Dr. Ellis, Dr. Turner Abernathy, Jonas Cline, G. James, Capt. Helton, A J Whitner, J H Bruns, Samuel Tucker, Wesley Bandy, Daniel Deal, Capt. M. O. Sherrill, George Yoder.

Caswell.—Bedford Brown, John Kerr, Thomas Donoho, S. P. Hill, G. W. Thompson.

Columbus.—John W. Ellis, W. J. Stanley, Pourney George, V. V. Richardson, J. M. McGougan.

Cumberland.—Hon J G Shepherd, David McNeill, Esq., J H Myrover, Esq., Hon Thos C Fuller, Capt Benjamin Robinson, Col W McL McKay, Joseph A McArthur, Esq., Wm J Kelly, Esq., Hector McNeill, (late Sheriff,) John Averett, Jr., Capt Wm B. Ray.

Cleveland.—Lee M McAfee, J W Gidney, M D Lee, H Cabaniss, A H Homesly.

Craven.—Henry R. Bryan, Alexander C. Latham, Wm. C. Root, John Hughes, Dr. P. E. Hines, H. T. Guion, Alex. Justice, Jno H. Haughton, J. S. Washington.

Currituck.—Dr. W. H. Lassell, Barwell M. Baxter, James M. Woolhouse, William Shaw, T. C. Humphreys.

Camden.—Col. D. D. Ferebee, Dr. Mullen, C. G. Luke, W. B Ferebee and Willis Sanderlin.

Chowan.—D R Dillard, Saml P Long, Jeptha Ward, Dr R H Winborne, S T Bond, A M Moore, John Roberts, S H Hackett.

Clay.—Col Henry Platt, Maj P E Hughes, Capt W B Tidwell, G G Bristol, John M Galloway.

Cherokee.—Col H H Davidson, Capt J W Cooper, Capt G N Phillips, Capt J M Slaughter, J B Fain, S P Sherrell.

Davidson.—C. F. Lowe, Henry Walser, Sr., F. C. Robbins, J. H. Welborn, M. H. Pinnix, S. S. Jones.

Davie.—J M Clement, R F Johnston, Dr De Witt Clement, F H Cain, C W Bessent.

Duplin.—Prof. N. B. Webster, Col. Wm A. Allen, Capt. A. J. Brown, Wm. R. Ward, J. D. Stanford, J. E Hussey.

Edgecombe.—T W Battle, Fred Phillips, Wm Nosfleet, Dossey Battle, B H Bunn, John L Bridgers, L D Pender, John A Vines, Gen W G Lewis, R E Macnair, Jas F Jenkins and Jas R Thigpen.

Franklin.—W K Davis, Jno E Thomas, Dr B T Green, Wm S Harris, Chas M Cook.

Gaston.—W. T. Shipp, Edmund Wilkes, Robt. Holland, Col. Wm. Stowe, Eph. Black.

Granville.—Col. J. S. Amis, R. A. Jenkins, N. E. Cannady, W. H. P. Jenkins, T. L. Hargrove.

Guilford.—Peter Adams, Sr., David P. Caldwell, Jos. W. Gilmer, Levi M. Scott, Nereus Mendenhall, Samuel Rankin, Jr.

Gates.—Henry Wilfey, Mills H Eure, sr, R Gatlin jr, Dr H A Morgan, Rev Coslin Jordan, Jno Gatlin, Wm L Reid.

Greene.—Dr J D Spicer, D W Edwards, W A Darden, jr, Theophilus Edwards, J L Jackson.

Halifax.—Edward Conigland, Mason L Wiggins, Dr. Henry Macon, R. H. Smith, William H. Day, Col D C Clark.

Henderson.—T W Taylor, H T Farmer, Dr T A Allen, J D Hyman, S V Pickens.

Hertford.—J. J. Yeates, Dr. G. C. Moore, Dr. R. H. Shields, Dr. R. H Smith, J. B. Slaughter, R. G. Cowper, Esq., S. D. Winburne, H. C. Madtrey, and Jno. A. Vann, Esq.

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McDowell.—Gen. Almy Burgin, A. M. Erwin, W. W. Fleming, Dr. John Yancey, Dr. McCoy.

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William E. Pell, Seaton Gales, Editors.

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The supremacy of the civil over the military, in time of peace;
The equality of the three co-ordinate branches of the government;
The sovereignty of the States over their own internal affairs, in strict conformity to the Constitution;
The maintenance of freedom and justice to all, without distinction of color, but the supremacy of the white race as the governing class;
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Bleached and Brown Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Jeans, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel, Plaid, Striped and Plain Osnaburgs, Tickings, Denimins, Hickory, Dougrey, Calico in all the popular makes; Ginghams in every variety.

Housekeeping Department.
Flannels, plain and fancy, Blankets, Carpets, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine, Ingrain, in all wool and cotton chain, Venetian, Hemp and Cottage Carpets, Druggets, Rugs and Door Mats, Floor Oil Cloth, Lace, Muslin, Brocatelle and Damask Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, Table Damask, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Huckaback, Crash and Glass Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings in all widths, Pillow Linens, Marseilles Counterpanes, Jacquard and Cotton Diapers, Linen Diapers, Bird eye Diapers, Irish Linen, &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.
All are respectfully invited to inspect my stock before making their purchases. My conviction is, the true way to success is to secure the interest of your customers by charging the smallest possible profit on goods. This has ever been my motto, and the large business heretofore done encourages me in adhering strictly to it.

THOMAS SMITH,
No. 25 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
Oct. 15—59

FRESH SEEDS.
We have just received from the most reliable seed-growers in the country, a large stock of Fresh Garden, Lawn, Field and Meadow Grass Seeds, embracing every variety of

Artichoke	Onion
Asparagus	Okra
Beans	Parsley
Beet	Parsnip
Brocoli	Peas
Brussells Sprouts	Pepper
Cabbage	Pumpkin
Carrot	Radish
Cauliflower	Rhubarb
Celery	Salsify
Collards	Squash
Corn Salad	Spinach
Cress or Peppergrass	Tomato
Cucumber	Herbs
Endive	Herds Grass
Egg Plant	Orchard do
Leek	Ky. Blue Grass
Lettuce	Timothy do
Kale	Mixed Lawn and
Melon	Lucerne Grass
Nastirtium	White Clover.

Which we offer at the lowest market rates For CASH.
JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Jan 29-148-tf Petersburg, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.
CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN charge of the above well known Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public that it has been REFURNISHED IN ALL OF ITS DEPARTMENTS. The table will at all times be supplied with the THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS, including every delicacy in season, while the cuisine will be unexceptionable. The Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel are supplied with the celebrated Artesian Water, and HOT, COLD OR SHOWER BATHS can be obtained at any time. The same attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests as heretofore, and travellers can rely upon finding the Charleston Hotel equal to any in the United States. The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.
J. P. HORRACH, Agent,
Jan 14-133-3m Proprietor.

P. F. PESCUD,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
HAS REMOVED his office to his former Drug Store, where he will receive applications and issue Policies of Insurance against loss by Fire, at the lowest remunerative rates, in the following first-class Companies, viz:
Phœnix, of Hartford,
Atlantic, of Brooklyn,
Security, of New York,
Putnam, of Hartford,
Home, of New Haven,
Valley of Virginia, Winchester,
Jefferson, of Virginia, and
The Underwriter's, Selma, Ala.
Their combined Capital and Assetts exceeding $5,500,000.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Dec. 14—116-tf P. F. PESCUD, Ins. Agent.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A Steam Saw Mill, of 20 horse power, all in perfect order, with two Saws, Log Cart and Waggon.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Mar 9—tf Auctioneers & Com. Merch'ts

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS
ESTABLISHED 1851.
KADER RIGGS. JOS. J. RIGGS.
KADER RIGGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, Va.
SPECIAL AND ENTIRE ATTENTION to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of produce and prompt returns made.
Our long experience in business gives us superior advantages in making sales at the highest market prices.
Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions.
Liberal advances made on produce in hand.
TRAVELLING AGENTS: Major Jas. M. Mayo, of Edgecombe, and Mr. Jas. R. Hancock, of Wilson, who will be pleased to furnish any information or facility to those shipping to us.
Revenue Taxes on Cotton can be paid here in all cases when preferred by shippers, according to recent regulations.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 4—

MISCELLANEOUS.
STENCIL NAME PLATES,
FOR MARKING CLOTHING WITH INDELIBLE INK, AND FOR MARKING BOOKS, SHEET-MUSIC, &c.
Everybody should have one!